The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,402.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,627 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

Leave Bombay.....	Dec. 7	Leave Galle	Dec. 14
„ Carwar	„ 8	„ Negapatam	„ 17
„ Mangalore	„ 9	„ Madras	„ 20
„ Cannanore	„ 10	„ Coconada	„ 22
„ Calicut	„ 10	„ Vizagapatam.....	„ 23
„ Beypore	„ 10	„ Bimlipatam	„ 24
„ Cochin	„ 11	„ Gopalpore	„ 24
„ Tuticorin	„ 12	„ False Point.....	„ 25
„ Colombo	„ 13	Arrive Calcutta	„ 26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Euro and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Ratnagherry,	Vingorla,
Joytapore,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 3rd December, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorary	„	„ Cannanore	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Carwar	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARCHAND FRAISSINET PERE et FILS' of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafreiere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

To Aden.....	£ 25	„	£ 22-10
„ Suez	£ 42	„	£ 24
„ Port Said.....	£ 42	„	£ 36
„ Marseilles	£ 50		

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 4th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 560 H. P.,) Captain Geo. Hyde, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 3rd proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship SOLWAY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from A. J. KINLOCH & Co., Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash, Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £83, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Haitborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,227 tons, and 275 H. P.,) Captain A. W. Eyre, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st December 1869.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS, &c.

TO BE LET, for OFFICES, the eligible and spacious FLOOR of Treacher & Co.'s new premises, Fort (above the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), either in part or whole.— Apply to

Wm. COLCLOUGH,
General Manager Treacher & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to SELL FOREIGN LIQUORS in the FAIR at MHYJEE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Second Assistant Magistrate at Jullgaum, on the 20th December 1869.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, Camp Julgaum, 1st December 1869.

DE LOSSY and COMPANY'S CHAMPAGNE, ex SALISBURY.

CARTE BLANCHE ..... Rs. 35 per doz. quarts.
CARTE NOIR ..... Rs. 25 „ „

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE SALE OF SURPLUS STORES AND MATERIAL.

A quantity of SURPLUS STORES and MATERIAL will shortly be DISPOSED OF by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given. The Stores and Material will be on view, and Catalogues ready, a few days prior to the Sale; and further particulars can be had at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, or the Company's General Stores' Depot at Parell.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

1st December 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left unclosed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 24th November last, viz:—the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1870, and the Report of the Finance Committee thereon.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1869.

GEO. NICOLL & Co. have for SALE, Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS, of all descriptions; Ladies' FRENCH CASHMERE BOOTS to fasten with Bands and Buttons, in Black, Brown, and Grey.

SUNDRIES.

1 set Double and one set Single Harness (very superior); Silk Buggy Reins, Green and Magenta; Riding, Driving, and Dog Whips, by Swaine and Adeney; Carriage Rugs in a variety of Colours: Leather cases fitted with Brushes.

Just received, a supply of Jeffries' Racquets, Racquet Balls and Shoes, Cricket Balls, &c.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 2nd December 1869.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW GOODS LATELY RECEIVED.

Wolf's Duraghaph Pencil, writes freely, and is practically indelible, with metal protecting cap. Each, As. 8.

Stanley's Exquite Set Squares. From their permanent truthfulness and smoothness of edge, these will be found to possess many advantages over those of wood, from Rs. 1- to Rs. 2.

Stanley's Exquite Railway Curves, a set of 50 in mahogany case, Rs 4.

Holtzapffel's Cardboard Railway Curves, a set of 100 in case, Rs. 25.

Levelling Staff Paper Scales, per set, Rs. 3.

Mahogany T Squares, with ebony edge, from 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 4 to Rs. 9.

Steel Straightedges, from 4 to 6 feet, per foot, Rs. 2-8.

Brass Straightedges, 3 feet, in case, Rs. 16-8.

Bridge—This favourite new game, for two, three, or four plays s, in various patterns, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 20.

Cartoon Paper, in a continuous length, 4 feet 6 inches wide, per yard, Rs. 1-8.

Drawing Papers, mounted on brown holland, 30, 40, and 42 inches wide.

Backgammon Tables and Men—
Best and White, 15 inches, Rs. 7-8; 18 inches, Rs. 10-8.
Black and White, „ „ 8-8; „ do. Rs. 8-8.

Colour Saucers, in nests of 6 No. 1, Rs. 1-8; No. 2, Rs. 2; No. 3, Rs. 2-8.

Stencil Plates in great variety.

Metallic Memorandum Books, with metal clasp, or elastic band.

Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, by Casella, and Negretti and Zambra.

Selected Razors, by Mappin and Webb.

Cricket Balls, best, trebled-sewn.

Pocket and Pen Knives, by Rodgers.

Quill Pen Makers, by Rodgers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by the best makers, and may be relied on.

A large variety of the following are always on hand in the most approved patterns :—

Theodolites.	Pocket Rules.
Dumpy Levels.	Parallel Rules.
Drawing Levels.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.
Clinometers.	T Squares.
Levelling Staff.	Set Squares.
Prismatic Compasses.	Straight-edges.
Pocket Sextants.	French Curves.
Optical Squares.	Railway Curves.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases.	Mapping & Lithographic Pens.
Spare ditto, of all kinds.	Colours and Brushes.
Pentagraphs.	Pacettes and Saucers.
Pillar Compasses.	Stencil Plates.
Beginner Compasses.	Levelling and Field Books.
Proportional Compasses.	Drawing Papers.
Architects' Scales.	Tracing Papers and Cloth.
Boxwood Scales.	Drawing Paper.
Marquois Scales.	Ditto Mounted.
Protractors.	Section Paper, &c.

LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Clause 54 of the Articles of Association of the above-named Company, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the Eleventh day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Banajee, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, in consideration of his valuable services, on his retirement from the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

NOTICE is also given, that immediately afterwards, at the same place, the following Special Resolutions, pursuant to a Requisition signed by more than twenty Shareholders, holding in the aggregate more than one-fourth of the Shares in the Company, will be proposed :—

That Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be rescinded.

If the above Resolution should be passed, then for the purpose of proposing Resolutions to the following effect in substitution thereof :—

That the partners for the time being of the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and as such Secretaries and Treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company.

And to fix the remuneration of the Secretaries and Treasurers.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st December 1869.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER 1869.
GREAT SUCCESS
of this
GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
of
MISS WADDY DEERING.
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
In their
UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
MONS. SEMBLADIS AND MRS. DAVE CARSON
In their
CLASSICAL SELECTIONS.
THE SCREAMING FARCE
of the
CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.
THE BAND OF BROTHERS
Will appear and *die*-Appear.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty room outside.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby warned that all RECEIPTS for MONEY paid on account of work done by J. McSWEENY, Contractor of Bhosawul, require the Signature of his Partner, the undersigned, otherwise they will not be acknowledged by him from this date.

1st December 1869. A. STEWART.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The OPENING CRUIZE will take place on SATURDAY next, the 4th instant. Yachts will assemble off Apollo Pier at 2-30 P.M. and await signal from the Commodore to get under weigh.

JAMES RANKEN,
E. DOERING, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 3rd of December, 1869, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 19th November, 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY has been ADJOURNED to TUESDAY the 7th day of December next, at 2 P.M., at the Offices of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

FREERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

FREERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company, are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received this Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McI. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).

Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
MINES and WORKS at Ghoda Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870 :—

Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz :—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, from parties willing to undertake the work of constructing drains to carry off waste water from the Wells in the West Front Block of the Warrant Officers' Quarters on the Esplanade.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learned on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency
Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 12th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estates of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRAGJI-VANDASS TOOLSIDASS, lately trading under the name of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and also in the name of Purshotumdass Heerachund.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Traders Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Pragjivandass Toolsidass; the Affidavit of Michael Rosario De Quadros, made on the Twenty-sixth day of November One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and his Certificate of Publication, and the Notices referred to in the said Affidavit; and on hearing Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, Solicitor for the said traders, I do order that the said Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and Pragjivandass Toolsidass be respectively discharged under the provisions contained in Sections twenty-three and twenty-four of Act XXVIII. of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, unless any creditor or other sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on the Eleventh day of December next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and further, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 27th day of November 1869.

C. SARGENT.

SHAMRAO PANDURUNG,
Attorney for the abovenamed Traders.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between ARTHUR CREWLEY THORNHILL ARDOOL TYEB SOOLAMONJEE, and WILLIAM PYM, under the name and title of THORNHILL and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, CEASED, as far as regards the said A. C. Thornhill, on the 30th April 1869, and was FINALLY DISSOLVED between the said A. T. Soolamonjee and W. Pym, by effluxion of time and mutual consent, ON THIS DATE.

A. T. SOOLAMONJEE.
WILLIAM PYM.

WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING.—As we shall on THIS DAY close our business in Bombay, we beg to recommend to our Customers, who may require repairs to their Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, who has been for many years in our employ, and who has commenced business at No. 6, Forbes Street, Fort, next door to John Mahomed. He is very clever and trustworthy.

THORNHILL & Co.

30th November 1869.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

Unembalmed and indescribable pens, straight key-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines (only 1 rupee each), 6 barrelled watch-keys to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners [for two annas], air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whisps, straws, blacking, corks, silver, glass, tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual suits, spring rocking chairs, monstrups, eyeheaters, toys (self acting), dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, mats, rugs and salvers, ice picks and cutters.

TOBACCO—A speciality made of this article.

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, wheezers, scrapers, graters, sharpencrs, strainers, drainers, holders, cleaners, turners, burners. A few relics of American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, pleasnuts, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ..... (Labelled).....	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „	Qts. 36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „	„ 32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „	„ 27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale..... Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale... Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ..... White capsule.....	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate.....	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, high gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage).....	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity.....	30 0	
1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull. Rates much lowered. Colabas and Mazagons quoted at Rs. 1,720 and 1,300, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	170
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,560
10,000	500	all	3 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	200	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
6,350	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
48,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,685
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,005
15,000	1,000	650	11-16	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,260
5,000	2,000	1,484	Nil	Worli Canning	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	900
500	2,500	all	30 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,830
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
300	500	all	...	Bromb Mills	245
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,975
720	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,370
250	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
2,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,240
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109 1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	3.15.10	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,750
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	5,000	850	60 do.	Alexandria Press Co.	500
...	12,000	11,000	600 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	93 p.c.	Do. New	530
500	1,500	all	90 do.	Colaba Press Co	2,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	all	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	5,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	5,100
2,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofuss. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,000
250	2,000	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	2,500	1,500	135 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	2½	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
2,000	2,000	200	9	Kutras Jhee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	265

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	120
9,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50 Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	52
25	13½ ...	Do. China	5½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'ng	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Readymoney Bank	15
200	May '66	Central Bank	5
...	...	East India Bank's Agency	15—16
200	10 Feb., '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½ May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 3/8d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 14/16d. to 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Ceylon	60 Do. do	99¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 203
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-4
Gold Leaf	,, 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loan	109 nominal
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

CALCUTTA.—27TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported were only for small sums at per cents. at Rs. 24-0 or 6-0 discount; 3 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 103-4, and 4½ per cents at Rs. 112-12.

A few Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,325 and 1,330, and India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 500.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th November, 1869.

	Open 308 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		41,786	5	0
Merchandize		52,617	3	8
Back Bay Earth Trains		1,043	12	0
Electric Telegraph		458	0	0
Total Rs.		95,905	4	8
Corresponding week in November, 1868.	Open 307½ Miles.			
Coaching		42,486	9	3
Merchandize		51,228	7	5
Back Bay Earth Trains		6,613	8	0
Electric Telegraph		310	0	0
Total Rs.		1,00,648	8	8
Decrease		4,743	4	0

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Keen, Captain, 1st Punjaub Infantry, to join, to Kohat.
Fellowes, Captain, Bengal Army, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Finden, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Gayer, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, to Mirkee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. F. McGillivray, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Canara District, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 155h of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with permission to proceed via the Cape.

Lieutenant H. Doveton, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 155h of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant S. M. Alay, Staff Corps, Quartermaster H. M's 26th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 155h of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. S. Armstrong, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Cracroft, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 709, dated 14th October 1869, to Lieutenant W. B. Seton, Staff Corps, is cancelled; and that Officer is allowed three months' leave on medical certificate to India.

The following adjustments of rank and promotion are made in substitution of the promotion made in G. G. O. No. 70, 17th November, which is hereby cancelled:—

Cadre 18th Regiment N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) William Blakeney to have the position of Captain from the 9th July 1868, vice Ross, removed.

Captain Frederick William Jones (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain from the 1st March 1869, vice Jacob, promoted, in succession to Anderson, promoted and removed.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Oriel Vivesah Tanner to have the position of Captain from the 2nd August 1869, vice Ashburner, promoted, in succession to Jacob, promoted and removed.

Senior Assistant Apothecary William Wright (No. 69), is promoted to Apothecary, vice Edwards (No. A 1,) pensioned, with effect from 1st November 1869.

Major J. H. S. Pierce, Staff Corps, Second in Command 24th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under Rule 113h of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Colonel S. Thacker, Staff Corps, Commanding 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 19th February next, on private affairs, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. A. Gillespie, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 155h of the furlough regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865, with permission to proceed by the Overland route.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel W. Pirie, Staff Corps are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. A. Clerk Jervoise is appointed to act as Agent for His Excellency the Governor in the Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr. Propert, on leave.

Major A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent in Kutch, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 27th November 1869.

Surgeon H. Wakefield received temporary charge of the Kutch Agency from Major Shortt on the 19th ultimo before office hours.

Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., resumed charge of his duties as Political Resident and Commandant at Aden on the 21st November 1869.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Watt to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapoor until further orders.

Under Section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Watt with all the powers of a District Judge, within the part of the Poona Districts, forming the Collectorate of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Canara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Canara District.

Captain H. S. Daniell to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Nassick District until further orders.

Lieutenant A. B Portman to act until further orders as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur District, in succession to Captain Daniell.

Lieutenant F. J. Wise to act as District Suprintendent of Police in the Canara District, vice Captain McGillivray or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. R. B. Drummond to act as First Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District until further orders.

Captain G. F. Birdwood to act as Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District until further orders.

Mr. H. Scannell to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District, vice Lieutenant Portman, or until further orders.

Azum Dadajee Bapoojee, Mamlatdar of Rutnagherry, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, in the Rutnagherry District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Ingle, Sub-Registrar of Kurrachee, to act as Deputy Branch Registrar General in Sind, during Mr. Moore's absence on duty in the Districts.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, First Assistant Collector of Tanna, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave previous to his departure to England on furlough.

Mr. A Faulkner is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division, during Mr. A. Taylor's absence on leave.

Captain W. A. Gillespie, Deputy Collector of Sehwan, has received preparatory leave for one month to enable him to appear before a Medical Committee, in view to obtaining sick leave to Europe.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi:—

Mr W. B. Prescott, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Guzerat.

Mr. J. C. Dunsterville, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. T. H. Bigge, Assistant Accountant General.

Assistant Apothecary W. Fearn (No. 94), is appointed to the charge of the medical duties at Munora Point, Kurrachee, vice Drumm, promoted.

Mr. R. J. da Silva, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. S. Sellon, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona Districts, from Major C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., V.C., on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1869.

Captain P. Phelps, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, from Lieutenant C. E. Pridden, R.E., on the forenoon of the 5th November 1869.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Hoghlings, B.A., received charge of the duties of Principal Elphinstone College on the 18th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr. K. G. Oxenham, M.A., having returned from Europe, resumed charge of his duties as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College on the 1st ultimo.

Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., assumed charge of the office of Educational Inspector, C.D., on the 18th ultimo, after office hours.

Mr. D. Hill, B.A., Head Master Ahmedabad High School, has been allowed leave of absence for a period of one month under Section 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A., Head Master Belgaum Sirdars' High School, has been appointed to act as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College while Mr. Hughlings is acting as Principal.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave granted to the Reverend Mr. Walford, M.A., by Notification dated 27th October last, is extended for a further period of 8 days.

The Reverend G. B. Anderson, Chaplain of Hydrabad, has taken up his duty on the 15th November, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave granted under Notification of the 18th October last is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolus & Cur bds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Nowanuggur, Nov. 26.
	Lord Clyde (s).	Hewitt	Malabar Coast, Nov. 28
	London	Macdie	Rangoon, Oct. 19.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship City of Amoy, Murdock, bound to Colombo.
Ship Hiate Messanga, Nacoda, bound to Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Ship Buscombe, to Rangoon.
Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of November 26th has the following:—

Particulars of vessels previously announced.—Ship Himalaya, [B], W H Hawkins, London 18th July.

DEPARTURES.—Steamers Madras and [Moulmein; Ships Star of Greece and Peeress.

Passenger per Ship Himalaya.—W L Litchfield.

The Telegraph of November 27th has the following:—

ARRIVAL.—Ship Humber, [B], R Morgan, London 30th July.

Particulars of vessel previously announced.—Ship Saint Lawrence, [B], H G Wilcox, R N R, London 30th Augt.

DEPARTURE.—Steamer India.

Passengers per Ship Saint Lawrence.—Mrs. Daubeny and 2 children, &c.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 7 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Dec. 4	Saturday	Dec. 18
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 10th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Dec. 10	Friday	Dec. 24

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday	Dec. 24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *vis* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future, be closed as Indian Mail Steamers, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Dec. 4th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	,, 10th.	9 A.M	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,, 24th.	,,	,,
Muscat	4th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every mon.	...	...

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Advertisements of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nuddeah and Jumgungo Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo &c.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Raval Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Cimeon and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Circulars, Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, "FALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted for the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing those really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will HOLD a GENERAL LEVEE (undress) on FRIDAY next, at 4 P.M.

S. F. STEPHENSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Military Secretary.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 30th November 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—November 26th, at Cottonville, Dharwar, the wife of Alexander Robertson, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—GORDON—November 27th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., Edward Samuells Cooke, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Gordon, of Birnie, Elgin, N. B.

DEATHS.

MORAN—At Moorshepore Factory, Pubna, J. F. Moran, Esq., formerly of Santiago, Chili, aged about 70 years.

MOORE—November 16th, at Calcutta, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Moore, second son of the late Henry Nourse Moore, of Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 32 years and 10 months.

ROBERTSON—November 24th, at Ramereehaut, Mary Augusta Christie, the beloved wife of Vincent S. Robertson, Esq., Bengal Police, and youngest daughter of the late Major-General W. J. B. Knyvett.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869.

DESPITE its enormous length, the latest report from the Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars is an excellent piece of work. We may wish that the information had been more succinctly conveyed, or that there had been less; but our regret at the apparent prolixity is tempered by admiration for the style of the writer and the literary care with which the mass of detail is put together. This attention to workmanship is a constant characteristic of Mr. Carnac's reports, however slight they may be, and we may overlook exuberance in consideration for the sterling character of the matter supplied. Moreover, this report is enriched by so many admirable and suggestive maps and diagrams, all which, perhaps, will be more gratefully recognized at home than in this country.

In this place we can do little more than indicate the nature of the report, and draw attention to some of the more salient branches of the subject. The report treats of the area under cotton cultivation, the effect of the monsoon on the crop last year, the exports of cotton, the measures adopted to improve cultivation and assist traffic, and a sketch of the present position of the cotton trade. The most striking, and, at the same time, most familiar fact, is the vast growth of cotton cultivation. Never was the effect of an efficient demand more vigorously illustrated, and it ought to teach our legislators that more reliance is to be placed on the great natural forces and what we may call universal laws which influence the production and movement of other commodities as well as cotton, than upon pet little schemes for building or bolstering up production and trade. Indubitably India owes her position in the cotton market to the American war and introduction of railways, and not to special Acts for the repression and punishment of fraud. Next to the expansion of the traffic comes the effect on the population, which, despite some drawbacks, such as the dearness of the staple for home use and the diminished supplies of food, which, *pace* Mr. Cheetham, *is* an evil, has been on the whole vastly more productive of good than evil. Not only have the cultivators derived much wealth from the sale of crops; several castes have been raised in their social status. No doubt the introduction of British manufactures and the construction of railways have disturbed, diminished, and it may be destroyed altogether certain employments; but the substitutes have followed promptly, nay, almost at once, and the new methods are not less lucrative than the old. The general tendency of the cotton cultivation has been to improve the face of the country where it has been, we cannot say adopted, but augmented to meet the demand; and there is no reason to suppose that we have as yet reached the maximum of benefit to be derived from this industry. We have often said that when the American exports come near to their old amount there will still be ample room and verge enough in the markets of the Continent for the cotton of India; and no facts have yet been advanced which in any way cloud over that anticipation. But, in truth, we do not think that Indian cotton will be driven from its place in the English market, seeing that before America can have recovered its supremacy in production, India will have so improved her agricultural processes that the relations now existing will probably be preserved, always providing, however, that special legislation and the general fussiness do not seriously arrest genuine improvement.

The legitimate means of raising cotton culture to a higher standard are numerous. It is remarked, both at home and in India, that the yield per acre is very far below the point reached in those countries which have been most successful in the cultivation of the plant. One great aim of Government, therefore, should be, and indeed is, to show the ryots how they can get, out of one-half, a larger crop then they now obtain from the whole acreage under cultivation. This desirable end can be reached by a close attention to seed, by the use of manure, and by more careful methods of procedure. The cotton grower is keenly alive to his own interest. Prove to him that he can gain more by an approximation towards finished horticulture, and he will be a convert to your teaching. But the work must be gradually done. Neither one season nor ten will suffice. The agents of Government, whether members of the regular administration or auxiliaries, must not despair, or allow temporary discouragement, caused by temporary failure, to get the mastery. Above all things the empirical vagaries of the school which relies on Acts to raise the standard, either in quality or quantity, should be steadily suppressed. Thus there is good reason to believe that, after all, the indigenous plant will prove to be, as it has hitherto been, the variety which will give the highest return to the most sensible management. If we are not misinformed, even Coompta cotton, carefully cultivated, has beaten the New Orleans variety in the favoured gardens of Dharwar. Perhaps Dr. Forbes could throw some light upon this. The whole drift of Mr. Carnac's evidence, based on hard experience, is in favour of the indigenous plant. And *à priori* we should say, judgment would be given on behalf of an offspring of the soil, already acclimatized, and only needing sound horticultural methods to develope its utmost capabilities. For other modes of improving cotton culture we refer our readers to Mr. Carnac's report. We may remark, however, that he very properly considers taxes, charges, imposts of all sorts, as among the foes of extended cultivation. We have in India some financiers who think a few annas does not matter, and one whose great aim is to tax the ryot, believing him to be a creature gorged with wealth. These amiable enthusiasts we refer to Mr. Carnac's remarks on the relation of the cultivator to price and charges. It is agreeable, no doubt, when you want money, to believe that people, especially poor people, can pay without feeling it; yet that is not the only sensation which may be fitly described as "pleasant but wrong."

Looking at the subject broadly, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the prospects of the Indian cotton trade are good, if not brilliant. Already it has come up to the American level; it is improving year by year; and, if it is fairly dealt with on sound common sense principles; if the quack element be rigorously eliminated; if the fetters of special Acts are not hung about its limbs; and if the natural stimulus of free communications and widely-spread knowledge be supplied; then, beyond question, India will remain the permanent and powerful rival, if not the equal, of America in the markets of the world.

CONSIDERING the handsome way in which Sir Henry Durand spoke of the Maharajah of Jeypore respecting salt, it was very unkind of the Maharajah of Jeypore to anticipate the remarks of Sir Henry Durand respecting the income-tax. But had the Maharajah, instead of Sir Henry Durand, instituted a comparison between India and the United States on the question of railway extension it would have been more in character. Sir Henry is reported to have asked the irrelevant question, What progress have the Government of India made in comparison with the United States? He might as well have asked what progress the natives of India have made in painting compared with the French or Flemish school? And he went on to say, so it is reported, that "in America they had opened 40,000 miles of railway, and since the war they had been opening 2,000 miles per annum, whereas in India 200 miles, or only one-tenth of American progress, had been achieved, although India had nearly seven times the population of the States." It is difficult to imagine a more perfect piece of clap-trap, or what a Yankee would call bunkum. Does Sir Henry mean to say that two hundred millions of Hindoos are equal in energy, enterprize, civilization, to nearly forty millions of people sprung from the strongest races of Europe? Where in India do you find the capital ready to rush

dant did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Court gave verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount and costs.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Colaba Band Stand this evening (at 5-30 P.M.) by the band of the 1-2nd Queen's:—

Overture	LeMagon	Auber.
Quadrille	Fest	Faust.
Selection	Domino Noir	Auber.
Waltz	Hesperus Klange	Gung'l.
Concert Aria	Obligato for Clarionet	Bergson.
Polka	(For Cornet) Zerlina	Ettling.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 30th November, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 22nd November:—

		30th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs. Rs.	27,46,120	29,05,740
Rs. 20 ,,	Rs. Rs.	16,21,520	16,04,080
Rs. 50 ,,	Rs. Rs.	22,30,050	23,18,350
Rs. 100 ,,	Rs. Rs.	54,37,800	54,35,600
Rs. 500 ,,	Rs. Rs.	19,07,000	19,12,000
Rs. 1,000 ,,	Rs. Rs.	3,05,74,000	2,97,52,000
Total	Rs. Rs.	4,43,16,740	4,39,99,670

BURGLARY IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—On Wednesday morning, when the Parsee shroff of the Commissariat Department, Mr. Nowrowjee Hormusjee, opened his iron safe, a sum of about Rs. 7,700 which was left there on the previous evening was found to be missing. It appears that on the evening of the 30th ultimo, about 6 o'clock, the native head accountant of the department enquired of the shroff as to the amount in the treasury. The shroff opened the safe in the presence of the accountant and took out from it currency notes to the amount of Rs. 6,500 and Rs. 1,200 in cash. The shroff then locked the safe in his (accountant's) presence. On the following day, when he opened the safe, he found the notes as well as the cash missing. He immediately reported the circumstance to the head accountant, and the latter to Captain Mignot, his superior. The theft was soon reported to the police, who on suspicion searched the house of the shroff, but nothing was found therein. The real culprits have not yet been traced.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fifth Criminal Sessions of the present year closed yesterday, having lasted eleven days, under Mr. Justice Westropp. There were 21 cases on the calendar, implicating 24 prisoners. There were eleven cases of house-breaking and theft; three of offences under the Railway Act; two of giving false evidence; one of attempt to murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of attempting to obtain a gratification; one of wrongful confinement; and one of defamation. Of the 24 prisoners brought to the bar 7 were discharged and 17 convicted. Of the latter, 2 were sentenced to imprisonment for four years, 1 for eighteen months, 1 for fourteen months, 1 for twelve months, 1 for nine months with a fine of Rs. 2,000 or further imprisonment for six months, 1 for nine months, 2 for eight months, 5 for six months, 1 for two months, and 1 for six weeks. In one case sentence was deferred.

WE understand that the Military Pay Office, Poona Circle, is shortly to be reorganized, and the new proposed system to be brought into force.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 2.

WE learn that several carcoons belonging to the Judge and Subordinate Judge's Courts, who have not passed the requisite examination, are to be discharged from their present employment.—*Ibid.*

WE are glad to hear that a garrison race meeting will be held shortly, which we hope will be well attended, as at this dull season of the year we require some amusement, and a few days sports would afford this.—*Ibid.*

DEATH BY THE BURSTING OF A FIREWORK.—On the 14th instant, while a Brahmin lad was firing crackers in Black Town, one of the fireworks exploded and injured his hand severely. As he soon began to suffer from tetanus, caused by the wound, he was taken to the General Hospital, where he died eight days after. *Madras Mail*, Nov. 27.

DURING the whole of the official year 1868-69, there were only two deaths from cholera recorded in Madras, a fact altogether unprecedented in the history of the town. The general health, however, was not on the whole satisfactory during the first half of the year, as small-pox and fever prevailed. But during the last quarter of 1868, and the first quarter of 1869 the health of the town population was exceedingly good.—*Ibid.*

SCOTCHMEN in Madras are rather spasmodic in their homage to St. Andrew. In Calcutta they manage to get up a dinner in honour of the saint every year. Here it is only now and then that the saint is feasted. But though we are not to have a dinner in Madras, Scotchmen here, we learn, are about to give a "Caledonian" ball. After all, this will probably be more satisfactory than a dinner. Ladies especially would rather dance than dine in honour of even a saint.—*Ibid.*

A LOOPHOLE FOR JURYMEN.—At a late Sessions trial in Rangoon one of the jurymen objected to sit on the jury as the prisoner was being tried for murder, and the juryman stated he objected to capital punishment. The Recorder stated that the jury had nothing to do with the punishment and were simply to find the prisoner guilty or not guilty on the evidence. After severely animadverting on the individual who wished to be exempted, the Recorder, we are told, allowed the objection. It strikes us that the Recorder is not free from blame, for has he not established an inconvenient precedent?—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th November, was 295, being an increase of 22 as compared with the preceding week, 19 less than the total of the week ending 1st December 1868, and 25 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 61 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1866.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents & Violence.	Total, exclusive of Unknown Cases.	Total Reported Births of still-born.
Colaba	19,161			1	3			4	3
Fort, Southern	2,458					3		11	2
Fort, Northern	20,350			1	6	4	1	12	3
Bellasdie	7,980			1	1	1		3	2
Market	75,402			4	10			14	8
Mandvee	44,157			11	16			27	
Chuckla	41,442	1			19	2		34	
Gomberkharee	63,020			11	15			26	3
Dongree	20,256			11	4			15	4
Dhobeetalao	71,790				6	5		11	3
Pinnuswaree	22,522				8	2		10	
Bagdadwree	20,231				5	7		12	1
Kharatalao	23,454				8	4		12	14
Koombarwaree	23,022				3	5		8	4
Khetwaree	20,177				2	3		5	2
Girgaum	21,205				4	3		7	
Chaupatee	6,184				1			1	1
Walkeshwur	10,004				1			1	
Mahalaxmee	9,144				1			1	
Mazagon	21,784				1	4		5	2
Parawan	9,466				1	2		3	3
Kamathapoora	31,675				28	13		41	6
Parel	7,000				1			1	
Sewree	* 5,042								
Sion	12,078				1	1		2	
Mahim	19,430				3	2		5	
Worlee	10,211				2	2		4	
Harbour	32,982								
Non-Resident and Unknown						4		4	
Bombay	816,562	1		1	136	156	1	295	61
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		22		2	2	173	112	8	1	320	

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Unknown Cases.	Total, exclusive of Still-born.	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c				5	19			24	
Brahmin				8	9			12	1
Linguet									1
Hindoo				1	5			6	
Hindoo of other Caste				68	66	1	5	133	23
Hindoo out-caste				48	55			94	14
Mussulman	1			1	10			11	9
Parsee					1			1	
Jew				4	4			8	
Native-Christian									
Indo-European					1			1	5
European				1	2			3	
Negro-African									
Chinese									
Unknown Races									
Total	1		1	136	156	1		295	61
Corresponding week 1868	13	4	8	104	179	5	1	314	71

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd, 11-25 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kourash; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, Service, 12th Nov., 5-45 P.M.; Private, 17th Nov., 6 P.M.; *via* Russia, 26th Nov., 12 P.M.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—2ND DEC.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Palloo Govind was charged with assaulting Bhagee, woman, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—Jooma Nussib, a cart-driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullock and was fined ten rupees.

THEFT.—Falco Mahomed, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a gold ornament from the person of a child, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTAIN WYLLIE OF THE THOMAS BELL.

CAPTAIN WYLLIE, late master of the ship Thomas Bell, has filed a schedule in the Insolvency Court of Bombay. Sir Charles Sargent, it will be recollected, gave decree against him on Saturday last for Rs. 2,000 damages, with costs, in the suit brought by Cornet Graves, for assault and false imprisonment on the passage from England. Previous to that, Wyllie had undergone imprisonment on the sentence of the Police Magistrate, then he was committed to prison on a judge's order as he was unable to find security for the costs of the suit raised in the High Court, and after decree had been given by His Lordship he was again committed to prison till he should satisfy the decree. He has now filed his schedule in Insolvency. His liabilities are stated in two items—Rs. 3,500, amount of the damages and costs in the High Court suit by Cornet Graves, and Rs. 150 solicitor's fees in the defence of the charge in the Police Court. His assets are *nil*. We may mention, as a singular and sad circumstance, that two brothers of Captain Wyllie have died since his arrival in Bombay—we refer to Captain Wyllie, of the ship North, who has died in China, and Captain Wyllie of the ship West, who lately died at home.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AND ASSAULT AGAINST THE REV. MR. STOTHERT.

ON Tuesday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. R. H. Showell, Jeejeebhoy Jeevanjee, a teacher in the Free General Assembly's Institution, laid an information against the Rev. R. Stothert, a Professor in the Institution, charging him with assault and defamation. The information is as follows:—"I am a Presbyterian and a teacher in the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwady, and live on the premises. This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Richard Stothert came and knocked at the door of my room. I opened the door. The said Richard Stothert asked me to accompany him. I did so. He took me to an adjoining room, where there was a class of boys. He explained to the boys that I was a thief and had stolen certain things belonging to him. He then struck me several blows on my hands and right elbow. I asked him not to disgrace me in this manner but to prove his charge of theft first. He subsequently told me to go to the police and complain. The said Richard Stothert is a Professor in the aforesaid institution. As I am a teacher, I am not under his superintendence or in any way subordinate to him. I charge him with assault and defamation, and pray that he may be summoned, and dealt with according to law." The magistrate on the foregoing information ordered a summons to issue against the Rev. Mr. Stothert.

MR. DAVE CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

AFTER a long spell of solemn silence, the Grant Road Theatre was re-opened on Wednesday evening. Mr. Dave Carson and his Minstrels have chosen a nice time for their visit to Bombay, and on Wednesday they received a most hearty welcome. The theatre has lately been cleaned and painted or papered afresh; the place looks quite tidy now, and what with the unusual freshness of the house, the sprightliness of the minstrels, and the bumper attendance on Wednesday, the inside of Grant Road Theatre was really a thing of beauty on that occasion. At least there is no doubt it was a joy to be there as long as the performance lasted. Dave Carson, himself, was in capital spirits—why shouldn't he, or when was he not? In the first part, besides Mr. Carson, there were Messrs. Herberte, Deering and Burton, each of them well-known to Bombay pleasure-seekers at the theatre. They were all as black as ever—owing, it was confidentially explained, to their living so long in the smoke of the Fort;—and they were all in capital voice and gave an excellent performance. The second part of the programme consisted of "The Girl of the Period," a subject dear, might we say, to all, and rendered pleasant, at any rate, by the emphatic and telling expressions of the well known delineator who sings the song dedicated to the *Saturday Review*. The piece is not altogether new, but on Wednesday it was given with a spirit that ensured it a hearty reception. Then came the part consisting of a ballad given by Mr. Herberte and music by Mrs. D. Carson and M. Semeladis, which was rendered in excellent style, and deservedly received an enthusiastic reception. And, "to conclude," there were those "Blessed Babbies" that are so well known for their sad fate in "the wood." "Tommy" and "Sally" are surely new names for the little creatures—hey are not in the penny edition at any rate. But Mr. Haygarth and the old favourite Miss Wiseman made capital youngsters; "very dreadful children indeed" they are, but then these are the days of the "Girl of the Period" and the Boy of the same era, and no one need wonder at their "rum" doings or pert sayings. "The remorseless uncle" played his part well, despite the fact that Mrs. Richardson, who took this part, was as was easily seen, very much indisposed. The family physician was quite a "cure" in his way, and the nursery governess, Miss Jones, was even better. Of the ruffians we will say nothing but that Mr. Carson was the first and he was well supported. No. I was perhaps the best ruffian that could be introduced: he must be seen to be appreciated. Possibly he will appear on Saturday, if not as a ruffian, then as some one else, and we wish him much joy and every success.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—2ND DECEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY, BY THEIR SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS, MESSRS. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. VS. BHANJEE RAMJEE.

THE action was to recover Rs. 677, being the balance due to the company on account of piece-goods sold to defendant. The case having been settled, it was ordered to be struck out.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

At a sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday, Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, Chairman, and Mr. A. C. Gumpert, and Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, members, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company appealed against the rate of assessment demanded by the Municipal Commissioner on their property situated at Mingoot Mundly, near Tardeo, Mahim and Grant Road.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Railway Company; and Mr. Leathes, solicitor, for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the Company, admitted that the assessment book had not been signed as required by the Act, but having received notice from the Assistant Municipal Commissioner that no alteration would be made in the amount already fixed for the Company's property, the Company's present appeal should, the learned counsel thought, be admitted at once and be inquired into hereafter.

Mr. Leathes contended that it was very clear that the law had not been complied with, and that the assessment could not be regarded as being permanently fixed till the assessment book had been signed, and public notice given as required by Act II. of 1865. He therefore asked the Court to dismiss the appeal and to award costs.

The Court disallowed the petition of appeal, and awarded Rs. 51 costs against the Company.

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND DEC.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

TAKING LIQUOR INTO A HOSPITAL.—Walter Caslin, an assistant in the European General Hospital, was charged with taking spirituous liquor into the hospital without due permission. Serjeant W. Dean proved that yesterday evening he saw liquor on the bed of a patient. It was brandy. A wardboy stated that he saw defendant handing a bottle of brandy to a patient. The man was adjudged guilty and fined two rupees.

THEFT.—Dewjee Dajee was charged with stealing, from the person of a child, two gold ear-ornaments belonging to Kessoo Succaram, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Sittaram Ranoo was charged with having in his possession sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 29, the property of Mr. E. Smith. The man was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Charles Olson and two other seamen of the ship St. Albans were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight.

A MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE FAR WEST.—Ka-besh-co-da-way, an Indian chief, is in want of one more wife, having now but three, and offers the following inducements through the *Chicago Tribune*:—"He said that, in case we should hear of any worthy white lady who might be at all disposed to consider the propriety of becoming one of his better halves, we might say to her that he has a good, large, warm house, built for him by his Great Father; that he has always been kind to, and has never yet struck any of his present wives; that he would treat a white wife very kindly and considerately; that he would divide with her his property, and that he and his other wives would give her the very nicest and best of everything that could be had to eat, and that they would all do everything in their power to make her contented and happy in her new home. In reply to another question of ours as to whether he considered that his stock of love was large enough to distribute, to a good advantage, among so many wives, he simply said, 'Ka-besh-co-da-way's heart is big.'"

PASSING NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent number of the *Gazette*, there are two little *mots-eaux* which I could wish to notice.

The first relates to the abolition of trowsers in the ranks. Whether the Scotch *kilt* would be more *economical* or not, I cannot say; but few, I think, would doubt the expediency of adopting it in India as a mere sanitary measure. As at present advised, I am inclined to think that if it were made, not of wool, but of some light material suitable to the climate, economy and health would be happily combined. The costume, as a martial one, apart from its simplicity, has this to recommend it, namely, that it is one of the oldest in the world, as shown by the recent discoveries made in Linlithgow Castle—being the dress, unaltered by fashion or time, of the Roman Legions that served under the banners of Galgacus, Agricola and Antonine.

The other matter I would allude to, is the misappropriation of Lafayette's horses on his return from the grave of Lamarque. The very same thing occurred to Mr. Erskine (afterwards Lord Erskine) on his return home after the defence of Hardy at the Old Bailey, when tried for high treason. The *people*, as they call themselves, in order to show their gratitude to the great advocate for the efforts he had made to save their idol from the gallows, untraced his horses, converted themselves into beasts of burden, and dragged him home *propria vigore*. But when his coachman began to enquire where his master's horses were, they were nowhere to be found! And from that day to this no trace has been discovered of their whereabouts.

Inasmuch as *la propriéte c'est le vol* began to be an acknowledged political maxim about Lafayette's time, and apparently is not a dead letter either in London or Paris in this our day, one can well understand that *the people* thought that in serving their cause they might also serve themselves. I beg to enclose my card.—Yours, &c., GEORGIUS.

Bombay, 1st December.

GOT NO WORK TO DO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observed in your issue of the 29th ultimo, which I had an opportunity of perusing only to-day, free, gratis! as, by reason of being a pauper, I could not otherwise have derived even that pleasure, an extract from the *Bombay Guardian* announcing that certain "gentlemen now living on the charity of others may have the happiness of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow in a few days." May I crave leave to inform the good *Guardian*, through the medium of your next issue, that there are a number of us, as he says, so living, who would indeed be happy to have an opportunity, and a speedy one too, of earning our bread by the sweat of our brow, and relish for obvious reasons the crust, though it were so earned, considerably better than the comparative abundance we now receive at the charitable hands of others. We are truly and deeply grateful for all the kindness extended towards us in our present need, our utter destitution; yet, withal, undoubtedly consider it infinitely preferable to be enabled to subsist on the proceeds of our own labour. But when there's no work to be got, what's a poor fellow to do?

I have diligently sought for work at every place where I thought it could possibly be obtained, but failed to get it, and would now be much obliged if the *Guardian* would be good enough to point out where any or all of us might probably succeed, which if he does, the very charitable sneer conveyed in his announcement may perhaps be received in good fellowship, but until then, the least that I can say is, may God guard us from such Guardians!—I have, &c.,

P. J. DUNN.

Strangers' Home, Bombay, 1st December.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sometime last month I noticed an advertisement by the Municipal Commissioner, relative to the closing of certain burial-grounds in the island of Bombay, and prohibiting the future burial of any corpses in them.

Can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, enlighten the holders of family vaults, whether the prohibitory order of the Commissioner will affect them, and whether they will thereby be prevented using these vaults on any future occasion?

It will appear rather hard if holders are prohibited or prevented from using their vaults, as every one of them has had to pay pretty heavily for ground fees and erection.

If it be deemed advisable for the public health, or for any other reason, to deprive *even* the vault-holders burying their dead on ground virtually their own, I think the Commissioner should allot an equal space of ground in the new burial-ground at Sewree to all present holders, or pay some compensation to those who must necessarily be deprived of their rights and property. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c., C.

Bombay, 1st December.

LECTURE BY A NATIVE.

MR. MAHADEV MORESHWUR KUNTE, B. A., delivered last Saturday night, in the hall of the Free General Assembly's Institution, an excellent lecture on reform and widow re-marriage. There was a large attendance of educated natives. The lecturer, who was received with applause, began by saying that last year when he came here from Kolhapore, he addressed them on Kshetras, &c.; and now he had the pleasure of addressing them on a subject of much more importance. He stated a few propositions which he wished to establish in order to do full justice to the subject. The propositions were that the moral progress of a nation always preceded its intellectual and material progress, and that the former and the latter were related to each other as cause and effect. After dwelling on these propositions he said he would analyze the conditions under which reform was possible, and lastly, would seek to show whether the Widow Re-marriage Association had or had not observed these conditions. He proceeded to say that civilization was nothing more than the sum of a nation's moral, intellectual, and material progress. Whether a nation was materially advancing or not was not very difficult to ascertain. One might know it by consulting the statistics of that nation. The same was the case with intellectual progress. But how was one, he asked, to know whether a nation was morally progressing? It was, he said, by seeing whether that nation possessed any energy which proceeded from strong moral convictions. The energy might manifest itself in either peace or war. The want of this principle in a nation was the paralysis of that nation. India had been suffering from the want of this principle, and many other countries also. The lecturer then illustrated with numerous examples from history how moral progress preceded intellectual and material progress and was the cause of each. He went on to say that this energy formed an essential part of reform, that reform was not revolution, that the end of revolution was always bad, and that of reform was always good. The French sought liberty by revolution, and not by reform; and thus their revolution ended in so much bloodshed and crime. The lecturer then alluded to those advocates of the widow who had been under the ban of excommunication. He blamed the orthodox for being too severe upon their antagonists, and cited numerous instances of persons living three thousand years ago, who, although professing doctrines quite contrary to the Shastras, were never harmed, but were borne with, if not revered. But why had the tables turned at the present day? He attributed this to the degeneracy, of the nation, who could not know the value of liberty of conscience. The lecturer said that he would examine whether the Widow Re-marriage Association had or had not been acting upon the conditions by which means true and national reform was possible. Reform was not revolution as was said before. Reform did not strike at the roots of old national institutions, and those peculiarities by which one nation is distinguished from another. Conservatism and reform must always co-exist, but the one should try to assist the other, and not be inimical to it. Reform might degenerate into revolution, but it was the business of conservatism to check its excess. The Widow Re-marriage Association was quite consistent with the principles of reform. The Association was determined to stand by the Shastras (the scriptures of the Hindoos), and do everything that they enjoined. Some one might ask, Had widow re-marriage the sanction of custom? The reply to that was, that the written experiences of a nation were of more value than anything else. The lecturer alluded to the work of Mr. Vishnu Shastree, and said that he was, on its perusal, quite convinced that the author of the work had made out a strong case in favour of it. In conclusion the lecturer entreated his friends to apply themselves to that moral culture, which was the improvement of self. If that was wanting, the person was quite unfit to enjoy material or intellectual blessings. The person who showed a want of this principle was unfit to be a Civil Servant or a Judge of the High Court. With what face were they to ask for political power of the English Government—a noble Government indeed—when they knew that that vital principle, the life-blood of nations, was wanting in them?

Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé having in behalf of the Widow Re-marriage Association tendered thanks to the lecturer for his lecture, the meeting then dispersed.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th, 9th and 10th November.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 59	0 4
,, Calcutta	1 35	0 18
,, Madras	13 10	11 15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.
For Bhiwara Base, Nug Para, No. 8, from Poona.
For Conyers, Byculla, from Kamptee.
For Dr. Lever, from Nagpore.
For Ruttonjee Bhoyjee, from Calcutta.
For Mahomedally Begh, Goomastah, Newal Kishore, from Jodhpoora.
For Cookson, from Julgaum.
For Birke from London.

THE MAHOMEDAN PRIEST DEFAMATION CASE.

THE case brought by Moulvie Kheyroodeen, a Soonee Mahomedan priest, against Abdool Gunny, for defamation, came on before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Judge for the defence.

Mr. Starling said he wished to lay a further information in respect of two other documents signed by the defendant, and when he had read the information he would ask for a postponement of the case, in order that the whole matter might be tried at once, for all the papers on which the informations were based were connected one with another. Should they not try the whole matter at once, as he suggested, it would put both parties to great expense, and would occupy the time of the Court unnecessarily.

Mr. Judge said the question arose, whether his learned friend's client was not quite able to lay an information regarding these new documents when he laid the first information.

Mr. Starling said that could not have been done as the translations were not then ready.

Mr. Starling then read the following information, but did not read the documents on which it was founded, as they were very lengthy:—

In addition to the information already laid by me against Abdool Gunny, of Bombay, for defamation, I say as follow:—The said Abdool Gunny, I am informed and believe, on or about the 23rd day of October 1869, published and circulated a notification purporting to be signed by him and bearing date the said 23rd day of October, in the Oordu language and Persian character, a copy of the translation whereof is hereunto annexed, marked B, and in such notification the said Abdool Gunny stated as follows:—"The Mujtahid of our time, the fountain of virtue and charity. His Honor Moulvie Sahib (meaning thereby myself, this informant,) the preacher of the mosques of Anis, in accordance to his unexampled belief and firm (and) strong faith calls all learned men the blessed followers of his Majesty Mahomed, the chosen, (may God bless him and have mercy upon him), as irreligious Wahabees, having no belief in the intercession of the prophet for sins, and on the strength of this and other great pretences he has been always trying to disgrace respectable persons. He has been accusing learned men with great imputations and has been setting on full opinions which are against the (opinions given by) doctors of Divinity (and) which may create dissension in Mahomedanism and sedition among Mahomedans, by which (to such an extent) that the Ruler of India, (*i. e.*) the British Government, may find it very difficult to suppress the disturbance, and that no Mussulman in the city of Bombay may sleep soundly by day and by night. It is his (meaning this informant's) habit to call any person a Wahabee and disgrace him, and he (meaning this informant) pretends to foretell; saying, 'I know the faith of a person by looking at his forehead, and by the internal light (which is in me) I know (a person) from the physiognomy of the countenance.' He (meaning this informant) composes himself to a market shroff, and he says 'rivers of inspired knowledge have been flowing into my chest.' The key of heaven and hell is in his (meaning this informant's) hands, the giving of places (in paradise) and houries are vested into his charge at his account. He who writes his name shall get ten houries, and he who writes his and his father's name into his book shall get twenty houries, he who writes his father's and his grandfather's names shall get thirty houries. His (meaning this informant's) charity has progressed so far, and according to him (meaning this informant) he is a Wahabee (and) infidel, who follows the sect of Hanafi or Shufayi or Chistee or Kadivi persuasions. He (meaning this informant) says from the pulpit as follows: 'people call themselves Hanafis and Chistees and Kadivi, but the thing is, no person is either a Hanafi or Chistee or Kadivi Syud. They declare this from their mouths like hypocrites, and in it is not from the bottom of their souls. Inwardly their hearts have become dark. He (meaning this informant) makes this declaration on account of the excellence he possesses. For instance, on Friday the 20th of Aug., in the year 1869, corresponding with the eleventh of Jamadulawal in the Hijri year 1286, the above-mentioned preacher in the pulpit (and) in the presence of hundreds of persons without any proofs called several Moulvies as infidels, that as Wahabees, and having mentioned them by such names he disgraced them openly; and the thing is this, that the accused, learned men, are all either the followers of the Hanafi sect or of Kadivi or of Soheewardy (persuasions). Their ancestors were saints, and the descent of these accused, learned men, from Chistee and Kadivi families, is as luminous as the sun. The world knows it, and the accused, learned men, are possessed of learning, and have descended from noble families. As much as it is in their power they follow the ways of the worthy companions (of Mahomed) and of great saints, but his honour the preacher does not acknowledge them to be so on account of his virtuous qualities. He does not believe other persons to be monims (*i. e.* believers) in his mind having no guile. Although we remained patient, and for a long time heard the accusations and false imputations of his honour the Moulvie Sahib, yet he who is always good did not let us alone. He did not give up his way of accusing and of speaking evil of us. He was specially after the school of Kamoovasi, therefore we became impatient, and the dispute went on increasing, and at last the matter went to Court. On Monday, the 6th of September 1869, corresponding with the twenty-second Jamadiulawal of the Hijri year 1286, a complaint of defamation was lodged before Sirkar, on the criminal side, in the presence of his honour and Moulvie Sahib. His Honour the Moulvie Sahib was also obliged to attend the Court, and very learned men and the Kazi of the city attended on the occasion. All the accused learned men were acquitted of the imputations and false accusations.' And in the said notification, after stating further, 'may it be known that an infidel becomes a Mussulman by repeating the Kulma, but it is very strange a strong Mussulman should become an infidel by reading and publishing the Kulma. Let us take refuge in God.' The said Abdool Gunny suggested as follows: Perhaps in the opinion of the Moulvie Saheb the sacred Kulma was as follows: 'There is no god but God, the preacher of God' (meaning this informant) 'the Apostle of God!' and further states, 'O Mahomedan brethren, think a little in your minds, do not corrupt the ways of the religion of the Apostle of God; and know this also, that his honour the preacher, after hearing of the notification (and) reading it shall speak many things in answer to it, from the pulpit, and shall be very much vexed in his mind by truth. Well, he may do (what he likes) we have nothing to do with his anger; a Kazi may run as far as the mosque, nothing more.' The said Abdool Gunny, I am informed and believe, on or about the 4th day of November 1869, published and circulated another notification, purporting to be signed by him, and dated the said 4th day of November 1869, in the Oordoo language and Persian character—a copy of the English translation whereof is hereunto annexed, marked C, and in such notification, after stating that 'the external and internal perfections of His Honour Kheyroodeen Saheb, the preacher in the mosque of Anis are beyond description, and it is difficult for the pen to give a description of his virtuous deeds. Up to this time the sun of his saintship and the moon of his manifestation and excellencies were hid in a mysterious cloud, and the splendour of his perfect beauty was concealed from the eye of mankind. On Friday the 23rd of Rujub in the Hijri year 1286 (20th October 1869) it was made known from the pulpit from the blessed mouth of the above-mentioned preacher, that his holiness was full of light from the head to foot, and that his vast ghost was full of extreme love for the Apostle of God.' That the said Abdool Gunny states while expounding the holy verse, namely, 'and God wishes to bring his light to perfection though the infidels should dislike it,' his honor (meaning this informant) said 'I' (meaning this informant) 'am the light of God. Infidels, namely, Wahabees, Khurgus and Kufees, wish to put out this light and try to hide this shining luminary under the screen of dust.' And the said notification further states 'Gentlemen, his honour is right in what he says. There is no doubt that the whole body of his honour (*i. e.*) the preacher is an image of light from head to foot, and compares with the cursed devil,' (meaning satan, and in doing so states as follows):—But this light is like that splendour and manifestation mentioned in a story which is as follows:—'The cursed devil wished to deceive Pir-au-Pir—may God bless all that he has said—and to lead his holiness astray from serving God, (and) one night the cursed devil fixed his throne like the throne of God on the ocean, and having filled the space between the earth and the sky with light cried out, saying, "Oh, Abdool Kadir Jeelani, may God have mercy on you, we are pleased with you; in future we have exempted you from fasting and praying." The Pir—may God have mercy on him—thought in his mind as follows: "With regard to fasting and praying the most High God did not exempt even his friends, (*i. e.* Mahomed)." Having thought of this the Pir-au-Pir—may God have mercy on him—repeated "Lahoul" (*i. e.* God forbid) and immediately the throne (and) the light disappeared and the impending danger was removed. O, Mussulman brethren, think a little. Do not attend to the deceitful words.' And in the now stating notification the said Abdool Gunny charges me (this informant) with having called my own person as the light of religion, and with having considered myself to be a prophet, and in so charging me in the said notification he states as follows:—'The most High God calls in the Koran the being of the Apostle of God,—may blessings be upon him and upon his descendants and upon his companions as holy—and he calls his holy religion the light, and the holy verse, namely, "God wishes to bring his light to perfection," was brought down from Heaven by an angel on behalf of His Majesty (*i. e.* Mahomed.) His honour the preacher (meaning I, this informant,) calls the light which is mentioned in the Koran as his person, and calls other Mahomedans infidels, and he thinks himself to be a prophet. He expounds the meaning of the Koran wrongly. Well, how is an illiterate person not to go astray? God protect us from holding such belief! May not people follow the ways of the preacher!' In the now stating notification the said Abdool Gunny also charges me with insanity and with being blasphemous and under the influence of Satan, in doing which he states as follows:—'May the most High God soon cure his honour (*i. e.*, the preacher, meaning this informant) of his insanity! It is necessary to use remedy for him, because he, being helpless on account of the injury of the brain, is not in his proper senses. It is true that during sickness man does not continue in his proper senes. Anger and indignation take hold of his disposition, and the cursed devil causes him to repeat those words which one should not utter. This being the case, his honour (*i. e.*) the preacher speaks in the pulpit thousands of things against the Koran and the sayings of the prophet, and (in this manner) he has been always following his splendid habits.' He even calumniates the saint of God—Husain Basari—may God have mercy on him, who is the soul of saints; and the leader of the troops of the saints of God has not escaped from his calumny. In respect of Imam Husain Basari he repeated in the pulpit the following words, namely, that truth was even *bitter* to him; God forbid; this is false. The saints of God never consider truth as bitter, but what is Imam Husain Basari—may God has mercy on him. 'The heavens and earth have not escaped from the calumny of his honor the preacher. He preaches in the pulpit that the earth thought that her dignity even greater than that of the heavens on account of the birth of Mahomed thereupon. This is true, but when did the earth address the heaven, "you must not become a Wahabee or an infidel." Where was the preacher at that time? Such an expression was made use of by his honor (*i.e.*) the preacher on account of his excellencies. It is necessary that he, having attended a meeting of learned men, shall prove what he says on the authority of the sayings of the prophet and of the Koran, otherwise he shall ask the pardon of God for his habit of falsely imputing others, and of using blasphemous words. This will keep him away from the devil. Gentlemen, do justice to what follows. 'The learned men of the honoured Mecca and of all Hindustan are liars in the sight of his honor the preacher. The preacher himself being a true believer, and thousands of Mahomedans, the enemies of the apostle; and the preacher himself the only lover and the friend of the apostle of God. It is no fault of the audience. The sin of misleading all shall be put on the head of the preacher.' In the now stating notification the said Abdool Gunny also charges me with lying in doing which he says as follows:—'The preacher has another a very valuable virtue in him, namely, having mentioned a thing in the presence of thousands of persons, he denies it after he has gone home. There are trustworthy witnesses, who will declare what the preacher has said, and what he will say in future in the pulpit, and as there are witnesses to (from) what he has said, his denial respecting the same will be of no use. In the Hijri year 1282

WEDDINGS.

THE proposal made by the Royal Commissioners to permit the solemnization of matrimony at any hour of the twenty-four seems rather latitudinarian. Still, there is something to be said in favour of midnight marriages; and the wedding supper might be a pleasanter festival than the wedding breakfast. Early morning is so awkward a time to do a desperate deed, that one wonders fugitive bridegrooms are so rare. And, under the present law, when winter is the season, it is impossible not to pity the bridesmaids. Charming as they may be, rising at an unaccustomed hour, and dressing in light and airy costumes, are sure to injure both their complexions and their tempers. When the cry is "Hymen O Hymenæe!" one would like to have everything pretty and sweet, and especially the bridesmaids. It is, moreover, noticeable that a wedding breakfast spoils the whole day for ordinary guests. You feel as if you had dined in the morning, and the remainder of the day seems superfluous. For such social reasons as these we think more latitude of time might well be given. The present "canonical hours" were fixed, we believe, to insure sobriety on the part of bridegroom, bride, and priest, but the limitation seems no longer requisite. If, however, the commonplace male human being who assists at weddings is not worth consideration, Parliament ought certainly to think of the bridesmaids. The bride herself may be supposed to have a sufficiency of private consolation; but we pity those angels in lace who on a snowy day in a chilly church, before the world is dined, have to look on while somebody else is married.—*Globe*, Nov. 9.

FATHER HYACINTHE IN AMERICA.

THE *New York World* of October 20 contains an account of an interview between Father Hyacinthe and a reporter who called on the rev. gentleman the day after his arrival:—

At half-past eight our reporter met Father Hyacinthe, and was received with a genial *empressement* which was fascinating. All that has been written or spoken of French courtesy, all that is imagined of the kind and gentle attention of the minister of religion, appear to meet at this great ecclesiastic's character. He was reading the *Revue Chrétienne* when the reporter entered, but immediately arose, folded up the pamphlet in his left hand, and motioning towards the window which overlooks Madison park, pointed to a fauteuil, invited his visitor to take a seat, and seated himself on the sofa. Father Hyacinthe described his voyage as a pleasant one—all the more for its brevity. He suffered little from sea-sickness, and found himself in excellent health when he landed. He seemed pleased with the aspect of New York, and remarked that several religious edifices were visible from the window.

Reporter—Well, Monsieur do you think you are likely to preach to us in any one of them?

Father H.—Oh, no; I shall not preach. I desire to avoid everything like notoriety or publicity. I wish quietly to observe your country. I wish to study the social, political, and religious condition of your people. I will also to study their language. I desire to make no public appearance whatever.

Reporter—And what are we to consider your relations with the Roman Catholic Church, Monsieur? Have you broken with the Church?

Father H.—No, I have broken with abuses, but I have not broken with the Church. I shall remain a Catholic all my life.

Reporter—And in regard to the excommunication?

Father H.—I stand simply on the defensive in regard to that matter. I can do nothing else at present. But there are friends who will defend my action. I am a Catholic, and intend to remain one.

Reporter—But not a monk?

Father H.—No.

Reporter—There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of sympathy with your course on the part of the French clergy. Do you think there are any aspirations for a national Gallican Church—I mean a separate Church?

Father H.—Oh, not at all. The French clergy are opposed to the infallibility of the Pope—

Reporter—And the bodily assumption of the Virgin, Monsieur?—

Father H.—Yes; to both of these dogmas; but they are also anxious to maintain the unity of the Church.

Reporter—Then a separate national Church is not aimed at by the French clergy?

Father H.—By no means. The Gallican Church does not desire to be separate. She desires unity. You see what Protestantism has led to! All these divisions! Ah, that is a warning to her! And yet I recognise the grace of the religion of Christ in all Churches that maintain his worship.

Reporter—But these abuses, Monsieur, that you speak of; we who are outside do not see how you can consistently speak of abuses. We understand that the whole body of dogma of the Roman Catholic Church is considered a body of infallible truth. What room is there, then, for abuses? It is to stultify oneself to say that abuses and infallibility can exist side by side.

Father H.—The fact that councils have been called to reform the Church is sufficient to dispel that idea. Along with infallibility of teaching there may be errors in practice—even irregularity of conduct. But these are matters that we cannot now discuss.

Reporter—At all events, Monsieur, anything looking to reform does not seem to enter into the theory of the coming Œcumenical Council? There is no such thing as reformation talked of; but only an attempt at heaping up more dogma.

Father H.—Perhaps without success. However, I have little hope of the Council. Everything seems to have been settled, in an Ultramontane sense, beforehand.

Reporter (rising)—I think, Monsieur, I have troubled you long enough.

Father H.—Oh, non, non. I was pleased to see you.

Reporter—You think we shall never be able to claim you as a Protestant?

Father H.—Non, Monsieur (smiling). I remain Catholic all my life. I do not resist the Church, but I resist tyranny—I resist oppression. That is the position I take. Adieu (shaking hands), adieu! I shall be pleased to see you again. Au revoir.

"PUNCH" IN COURT.

(Before Vice-Chancellor MALINS, Nov. 3.)

"PUNCH" v. "PUNCH AND JUDY"—BRADBURY v. BENTON.

In this case, which was part-heard yesterday, Mr. Jossell, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Charles Hall and Mr. Lindley), moved for an injunction to restrain the publication of the defendant's periodical under the title of "Punch and Judy," as being calculated to injure the circulation and reputation of the well-known journal published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans.

Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Langley, on behalf of the defendant, contended that there was no evidence of any body having been deceived by the alleged resemblance, and instanced the numerous journals which used the word "Times" as part of their title.

Mr. Charles Hall having replied,

The Vice-Chancellor said that, although the case on the part of the plaintiffs was not wholly without foundation, yet, on the whole, he was unable to come to the conclusion that the injunction asked ought to be granted. The principles of law applicable to the subject were not in dispute, and might be stated thus—that every person who uses a trade mark, whether upon a bottle of soda-water or as the name of a periodical publication, by the actual user of the name (for the intended user was not sufficient) acquired a property in that name, and had a right to prevent any other person from using it in such a way as would lead the public to believe they were purchasing one thing when in truth they were purchasing another. It was conceded by the defendant that he could not have issued a publication under the simple name of "Punch," because that would have been a fraudulent use of the name already appropriated by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs were the proprietors of a periodical which had been in circulation for upwards of a quarter of a century, which was well known, highly respectable, and reputable—a periodical which had never contained anything which would prevent its being laid on the table of any family, and which he had no doubt did find its place on the tables of most families in England. The title "Punch" was originally adopted from the well-known exhibition which had been the amusement of us all in our childhood, and would probably continue to be the amusement of children for many generations to come, not only in England, but in every part of Europe, and probably of the civilised world. Another publication had recently been started under the name of "Judy," the title of which was also, no doubt, taken from the same source. It had been stated at the bar that the proprietors of "Punch" had some idea of interfering with the publication of "Judy." That, however, had been denied, and the Court must assume that it was not so, because it was perfectly clear there could be no right to interfere with the use of a word which was no part of the plaintiffs title. Then, there being one periodical called "Punch" and another called "Judy," it had been incurred to the defendant in this case that he would appropriate the whole of the title of the well-known exhibition, and call his publication "Punch and Judy;" and, accordingly, on the title-page a picture was given of both the male and the female figure. The sole question now to be decided was whether, one party having used the word "Punch," and another the word "Judy," either of them had acquired such a title in each of those words as to prevent the defendant's using the combination, and adopting the whole title, "Punch and Judy." Upon the whole of the evidence and arguments in the case, he had come safely to the conclusion that there was nothing calculated to deceive—not the most incautious of mankind, because the Court was not bound to provide for them—but persons of ordinary intelligence. Was it likely that "Punch," having been established for a quarter of a century, and having a well-known frontispiece with which every one was familiar—the police, too, being threepence—was it likely that any person of ordinary intelligence could be misled by having handed to him a publication called "Punch and Judy," price one penny? Such a thing was impossible; and therefore in this case the adoption of the title "Punch and Judy" did not appear to justify the interference of the Court. He (the Vice-Chancellor) could not help thinking that Messrs. Bradbury and Evans might well have been satisfied with the great reputation, the intrinsic merits, and the well-known character of their own publication, and need not have been alarmed at the appearance of "Punch and Judy," published at a different price, and with a different frontispiece. It was impossible, at the same time, not to see that the circumstance of the well-established character of "Punch" was an inducement to the defendant to make that word part of his title. He might very well have adopted some other and totally distinct title, and therefore the Court would have been better pleased if the parties had agreed that the suit should be stayed upon the defendant making some change in his title. That suggestion had been thrown out, but had not been acceded to, and therefore the rights of the parties must be decided. But as this was only an interlocutory application the motion would simply be refused, and no order made as to costs. If the parties would agree, if they were wise, to let this be the hearing of the cause, the bill would be dismissed without costs.

Mr. Charles Hall was willing to accede to this, but Mr. Glasse declined, and the motion was therefore simply refused, the costs to be dealt with at the hearing.

MASTER WINDHAM OF HANWORTH HALL.

It will be remembered that Master William Howe Lindsay Bacon Windham, the son of the late eccentric Mr. Windham, became entitled under the will of his grandfather to an estate in Norfolk, producing a large rental. The child was two years old when his father died at Norwich, from the bursting of a bloodvessel. Master Windham was in consequence tenant in tail to the property above referred to. General Windham, anxious to be his guardian, took proceedings before the present Lord Chancellor but was successfully opposed by Mrs. Windham (now Mrs. Walker) and the result is that the youthful heir, a fine, handsome boy, is to remain under the guardianship of his mother in conjunction with a medical gentleman. The rents, which have been accumulating since the testator's death to the 11th of last October, have been applied in liquidating the mortgage on the property, and when the young squire becomes of age he will be possessed of the estates and accumulations. A grand *fete* to celebrate his becoming entitled to the estates was recently given by Mrs. Windham Walker and her husband, Mr. George Walker, at Hanworth Hall, near Cromer. The provisions provided for the occasion consisted of a bullock weighing 60 stone, three sacks of flour, six sacks of potatoes, 220 stone of plums and currants, 40 brace of partridges, 20 brace of pheasants, nine brace of hares, turkeys, geese, &c., 150 lbs. of beef and mutton, 40 gallons of soup, bread, ale, champagne, sherry, butter, and innumerable game pies. Large guns were fired, and there was a variety of rural games, after which about 130 guests dined in the old hall, which was tastefully decorated with arms, banners, and flags.

After the cloth was drawn, the Rev. Mr. Veitch proposed "The Health of Master Windham."

The health of Mr. and Mrs. Windham Walker having been proposed by the oldest tenant on the estate, Mr. Walker returned thanks in appropriate language. Mrs. Windham, in obedience to a general call, then rose, and said, "Before returning my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kind manner in which you have received the toast proposed by Mr. Richardson, allow me to take this opportunity of thanking my kind friend, Mr. Veitch, for the great honour he has done me and my child in being present on this occasion. From the moment that he planted the sign of the cross on the forehead of my child and asked the blessing of God on his behalf, I have been under his ministration. I have appealed to him often for guidance and support, and have never appealed in vain. I am afraid I have sorely taxed his patience, but to him I owe that spirit of Christian humility and grace to which I was a stranger before I knew him. I am under the deepest obligations to him, more than I can express. I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, for your kindness in coming here to-day. My desire is so to educate my son that when he enters into man's estate he may prove a good landlord, and a sincere Christian. It was because I desired that your interest should ever be a considera-tion with him that I asked you to meet here this day, and I trust that the proceedings may be impressed on his youthful mind. It is my desire that his interests should be identified with yours, and no endeavour shall be wanting on my part to educate him in a manner that he may be worthy of the name he bears, and prove in after life a good landlord and a Christian gentleman."

The above sentiments were enthusiastically received. Dancing and fireworks followed, and the visitors were presented by Master Windham with a medal commemorative of the event.—*Standard*, Nov. 6.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON MILITARY EDUCATION.

(*The Times*, Nov. 5.)

ON the 23rd of June, 1868, Her Majesty issued a Commission to inquire into the present state of Military education in her dominions, in response to an address presented to Her Majesty by the House of Commons. The Commissioners were the Earl de Gray and Ripon, Lord Eustace Cecil, Lieutenant-General Lord de Ros, Lord Northbrooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., the Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., the Rev. William Charles Lake, M.A., Brigadier-General John Henry Lefroy (now Major-General), Colonel Edmund Haythorne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cornwallis Chesney. Lieutenant John Wallace Hozier (now Captain), was appointed Secretary to the Commission. On the 23rd of February, 1869, Lord Dufferin and Claneboye K.P., K.C.B., was appointed, instead of Lord de Grey; Major-General F. M. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., was appointed in the room of Major-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A.; and Mr. Charles Stuart Parker was added to the list.

The instructions for the commission were to inquire generally into the present state of military education, and to report specially their opinion upon certain points, which may be summed up as follows:—The limits of age within which commissions should be given to candidates; the qualifications to be demanded of them; the method of testing those qualifications; whether the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich are adapted for their purposes, and whether any alterations should be made in their present constitutionand discipline; the age at which candidates should be admitted to the military school, and the conditions to be laid down for them; whether general knowledge should be combined with special professional instruction or not; what the course of instruction should be for candidates of the several branches of the service; whether the establishments for military education should remain separate, as at present, or be consolidated, and, if so, how; how the public and private schools should be encouraged to prepare candidates for the military service of the Crown; whether it is expedient that all candidates for military commissions (except men promoted from the ranks) should pass through the schools at Woolwich and Sandhurst; whether the courses of instruction in the Staff College, the advanced class of artillery officers, and the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, are adequate to fu"fil their purposes; and, lastly, how far improvements may be effected in the present system of preparing candidates for military examinations. Besides these special points, the Commissioners were directed "to consider and report upon such other points as may appear to them in the course of the inquiry likely to be conducive to the improvement of military education."

A great deal of excitement has been created throughout the educational establishments of the country, and to therefore purpose to state as briefly as possible the actual recommendations of the Commission.

In the first place, the Commissioners recommend the appointment of a Director-General of Military Education, acting under and directly responsible to the Secretary of State for War. He should be assisted by such a Staff as circumstances may req're, and his department is to supersede the present Council of Military Education. All examinations not upon military subjects should be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. All professional examinations should be under the control of the Director-General of Military Education, excepting only the present examinations for the promotion of subaltern officers. No examiner should retain his appointment for more than four years, but the whole body of examiners conducting any examination should never be changed at the same time.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The Royal Military College should be restricted to cadets who are to receive free commissions in the cavalry or infantry, its strength may therefore be fixed at about 210 cadets. The age for admission to be from 16 to 17, and the admission to be determined by open competition. Every candidate to be required to qualify in arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, geometry, only the first book of Euclid, French or German, English writing from dictation, and free-hand drawing. In mathematics, the candidate must obtain one-third of the total number of marks; in French or German and in drawing, one-fourth. Eight subjects are offered for competitive examination, out of which the candidate may choose five, but not more, unless free-hand drawing be taken up, in which case it may be added to the five. A *minimum* of one-fifth the total number of marks in each subject must be obtained, and will be deducted from the marks gained by the candidate. The subjects and the marks to be given for them are as follows:—

Instructions being provided	Proportional Marks.
1. The higher mathematics	4,000
2. The higher portions of fortification	3
3. French	2
4. German	2
5. Free hand drawing (figure and landscape)	2
6. Chymistry	2
To be taught by the Chaplain.	
7. Latin	2
8. Greek	2

Five hours a day on an average should be devoted in the halls of study to the obligatory subjects, and one hour a day given to private study.

The staff of instructors would be:—For mathematics, 4; fortification and geometrical drawing 4; artillery, 2; military drawing, one; military history and geography, 1; mechanics (to be provided for in the mathematical instruction), 0; French and German (combined), 2; figure and landscape drawing, 1; chymistry (a lecture once or twice a week), 1; classics to be taught by the chaplain—total, 20.

Besides these, the Academy would require, according to the alternate plans, either—drill instructors, 2; paymaster and quartermaster, 1; medical officer, 1; chaplain, 1—total, 5. Or, inspector of studies, 1; company officers, 3 or 4; quartermaster, 1; medical officer, 1; chaplain, 1—total, 7 or 8.

The establishment, including the Governor but excluding the lecturer on chymistry, would then comprise a staff of 25 on the one scheme, 27 or 28 on the other.

The salaries are to be much as at present, except that that of the Governor is raised to £1,500 a year.

It is considered highly advisable to provide separate accommodation for each cadet and a quarter for an officer for each one or two divisions of students. Some arrangement should be made for conducting Divine service within the Academy.

By the proposed scheme the country would save annually about £7,135 on Sandhurst, and £6,124 on Woolwich—a sum of money which the Commissioners propose to apply towards the furtherance of military education among commissioned officers.

* By a curious omission, probably accidental, this third advantage is not held out to officers passing through the Royal Military Academy and receiving commission in the Artillery and Engineers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after using this, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various ingenious and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the finest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had "Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " 3 " " 1/11 9/16
" " on demand.....1/11 5/8
Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Is. 11 3/4d. per Rs.
4 " " at Is. 11 5/8d. "
3 " " at Is. 11 9/16d. "
2 " " at Is. 11 1/2d. "
1 " " at Is. 11 7/16d. "
On demand.....at Is. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland.....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight.....at Is. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per centum, per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.....6 per cent.
6 do.....5 "
3 do.....3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1868.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

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LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
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AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balance.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14.2 high, 7 years old. Quiet in harness, good action, fast, and up to weight. Price Rs. 800. For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, in Reams. Enquire—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba. For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial .....at Rs. 24 per doz.
Hock, Steinberger .....,, 24 ,,
,, Still, Nierstein Pearl .....,, 24 ,,
Moselle, Sparkling .....,, 24 ,,
,, Still, Brauneberger .....,, 24 ,,

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

An English style HANSOM CAB, by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London.

A second-hand BUGGY on C Springs, with a BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, between 6 and 7 years old, 14 hands high, and believed to be thoroughly sound and a hard working animal.

This lot to be sold separately if desired.

The whole of the above being the bona fide property of Gentlemen proceeding to Europe and having no further use, can be seen by giving a few hours' previous notice.

A second-hand elegant OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and Cushion sides with Shafts and Pole.

A second-hand four-wheeled DOG CART, with reversing Sun Umbrella, well adapted for the use of Ladies.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Leek, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE.

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The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.

Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.

Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction in European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

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Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 .....£298,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 241,968
Do. 1865 414,783
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of.....£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .....£73,150
Do. 1862 105,170
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company's Funds in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

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Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured.	Bonus additions.
	£	£ s. d.
25	1000	251 1 0
35	1000	306 11 0
45	1000	366 2 0
55	1000	358 17 0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at he Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 8	25	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	45 13 0	40 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	58 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	33 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	52 12 8			

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Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
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NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861 .....£101,000 average per an. £33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864 .....£126,000 " £41,000
" 1865, 1866, 1867 .....£180,545 " £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

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